

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 28. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or 120 DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

**PREVENTION
BETTER THAN CURE.**

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FE-
VER, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent chills, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad living in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaister,
Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (by her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde and Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTEELE'S KENTUCKY
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsteele, and has opened a
House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country to the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & S. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the recruiting rendezvous at Danville, on the 6th June, JOHN SMITH, born in Pennsylvania, aged 31 years, 5 ft 8 in high, fair complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, and by profession a carpenter. No particular mark remembered.—ALSO, on the 9th inst. JOHN DAVIS, born in Virginia, aged 23 years, six feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light hair—the above reward will be given for both, if delivered to any recruiting officer of the U. S. Army, or TEN DOLLARS for either.

JNO. B. CLARK, Ensign,
28th U. S. Infantry.

Daniel Bradford.

Has just received a handsome assortment of
GROCERIES.

Which added to his former stock, renders it very complete. He has also a neat assortment of China, Glass, & Queensware—and a few

Dry Goods;

all of which he offers for sale on "Cheapside," the stone house, next the market.

AMONG THEM ARE

GUN POWDER, TEAS of the first
IMPERIAL & YOUNG HUSON'S quality.
COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & SUGARS.
MEDICAL,
PORT, WINES, all good.
SHERRY & TENERIFFE
FRENCH BRANDY,
CHERRY do.
HOLLAND GIN,
GENUINE SPIRITS & SHRUB
SALMON, FISH.
MACKEREL,
SHAD,
HERRING & COD

BEST QUALITY

Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Glue, Prussian Blue, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, White and Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Mineral Green, Patent Yellow, Blood Lake, Chalk, Rappee, Scotch and Maccouba Snuff, Spanish and Country Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Mustard, Tein-glass, Castor Oil, Essence Peppermint, Magnesia, Liquorice Ball, Windsor Soap, Black Ball, Powder, Lead and Shot, Salt, Nails, Spun and Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Hoos, Mattocks, Flat Irons, Waffle Irons, Mill Irons, Andirons, Mortars, Wagon Boxes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Thread, Tape, Ribbons, Suspenders, Fringe Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Calicoes &c. &c.

Any of the foregoing articles and CASH will be given for Tobacco, Salt Petre, Sugar, Linen, and Cotton Cloth.

Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
**A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.**

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

31-12-1f. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

CONFECTIONARY.

OF all kinds, wholesale and retail, may be had on application at W. Mentelle's commission store—where ladies may at any time be supplied with cakes of all kinds, for tea and desserts—savory biscuits and large pound cakes plain or glazed and ornamented in a new and elegant style may be had on short notice.

W. Mentelle has now on hand, soft shelled almonds, box raisins, figs, candied lemon peel, dried orange peel and cordials assorted. A constant supply of preserved fruits and jellies will be kept, as soon as the different kinds of fruits come in season.

Merchants living in the different towns of the state, will always find a constant supply of the different kinds of sugar candy as well as sugar toys.

June 1st, 1813. 22-1f

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, on the 21st June, 1813, JOHN McDOWEL, a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light eyes, brown hair, cooper by trade—the above reward will be given for delivering him to any officer of the U. S. Army.

JOHN LOWRY, Capt.
28th U. S. Infy.

Lexington, Ky. June 26, 1813. 26

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, the 20th inst. HENRY HARDIN, alias KELLY HOLSCLOW, born in Virginia, 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, by profession a wheelwright. The above reward will be given for delivering him to any officer in the U. S. Army.

JOSEPH DAWSON, Ensign
28th U. S. Infantry.

Lexington, June 26, 1813. 26-

VACCINE MATTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that GENUINE VACCINE MATTER will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the U. States who may apply for it. The application must be made by post, and the requisite fee (Five Dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle states forwarded with it. When required, such directions &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person who can read and write, to secure his family from the Small Pox, with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the U. States mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JOHN SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

The Editors of Newspapers within the U. States, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by post.

JOHN LAURENCE.

June 25, 1813. 20-3L

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of Medicine

and Surgery. His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office.

18-1f

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

June 29, 1813. LOWRY & SHAW. 26-1f

E. Yeiser

Will give the highest price in cash for
OAK BARK,

DELIVERED AT HIS TANYARD IN LEXINGTON.

21-1f May 25, 1813.

E. YEISER

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and elegant assortment of leather, consisting of

**SKIRTING
RUSSET & BLACK BRIDLE
SEATING
FACING &
SADDLE BAG LEATHER
SOAL & UPPER LEATHER
WAX CALF SKINS
RUSSET CALF SKINS FOR BOOT
TOPS, & KIPP SKINS.**

All of a superior quality, and offered for sale on advantageous terms for Cash or Hides

Lexington, May 15th, 1813. 20-1f

FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

ABOUT five miles from Lexington, in the neighborhood of Bethel meeting-house—forty or fifty acres in cultivation, good apple orchard, and in other respects well improved. Possession will be given at Christmas next—the premises may be seen by application to Mr. Fitzgerald, who lives on the farm—terms may be known by the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES DEVERS.

June 14, 1813. 24-1f

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Lexington Post Office.

Ky. on the 30th June, 1813, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Armstrong Jesse
Argo James
Allen John
Admon Aggy
Armstrong John
Allen Richardson
Aimes Benjamin
Armstrong Nancy
Armstrong Sally
Abernathy Blackstone
Anderson John
Armstrong Capt. W. F.
Argo James
Anthony Joseph
Adams James
Alexander Aaron
Allison Samuel
Ashford William
Allison William
Amis Peter
Addison George
Anderson Polly

B
Brown Abraham
Black James
Bowles Lyddall
Buchanan Joseph
Bain Abner
Biles Samuel
Bentley James
Burnside Robert
Barbee Joseph
Butler William O.
Bradley Susan K.
Beadon John
Fobb William
Butler Percival
Bradshaw David
Bethune William
Brown William
Blackwell James
Bend Breasha
Bingman Jacob
Barker Joseph
Blackburn Thomas
Bartlett James
Bryan John
Bennett Thomas
Bryan George
Booker Robert
Bainbridge D.
Bibb George M.
Bollar Sally
Belt Richard
Bravner Thos. J.
Benning Purkins
Reatty Jas. or Danl.
Barker James
Bodley Thos. c. r. c. c.
Berrymann Samuel
Barnes Nancy
Baker William
Burnes Thos. T.
Busley Wm.
Brown Wm.
Boyce Robt.
Bowman John

C
Crane Abram
Cooper Spencer
Cooley James R.
Clerk of Fayette county
Cockerill Johnson
Cruwe Benjamin
Chiles Thomas
Cleveland Alexander
Cabell Miss Mary R. P.
Crutcher Henry T.
Carruthers Alexander
Cooper Sarah
Craig Alexander C.
Crane Aaron
Campbell Robert
Chupley Amelia
Chadwell Joseph
Caughy John
Cocherill James
Carlton James
Cook John
Clark George
Craig Margaret
Cockrell James
Couch Aaron
Conner William
Clark Lieut. Joseph
Camp Janey
Clark William
Cabell Joseph
Cabell Edward B.
Carnal Sally
Chinn Nancy
Coleman William H.
Crawford John
Clegg James
Crenshaw Chapman
Comelous John
Cross Abram
Campbell E. and John
Chiles Richard
Childress Squire

D
Dallam Major
Duncan William
Danham & Oliver D.
Davenport Adrian
Danlavy Howard
Dorsey Raisin
Dandridge Fanny
Dillon John
Day Elizabeth
Dunlap Eri
Darnaby John
Darnaby James
Deuks Benjamin
Dyer George
Dishman John
Emeress John
Edmiston Thomas R.
Elis Heskiah
Edwards Henry
Eubank James T.
Elison Jacob
Eves John
Foster Elizabeth
Fink John
Fay Samuel P. P.
Fortson John
Fumfudge John
Ford John
Fleming John
Funch Peter
Finton Caleb
Frazier Patsey
Fellowes Caleb
Fair James
Ford Joshua
Graves John
Gardner Elizabeth
Gregg Samuel
Gayle Thomas
Geers William
Grooms Elijah H.
Gess Sally
Gron M.
Gorham John A.
Gaines Polly
Gaines Francis T.
Gott Thomas
Gurin Bertrand
Gossup Mary
Guiltnier Jacob
Guedron James J.
Gaunt William
Harp Conrad
Hodges Mary
Hornland James
Holmes Hugh
Hovermale Frederick
Hite John
Hart Malcolm
Hutsl Jacob
Harrison John
Hoops David
Hamilton John
House John
Hough Samuel
Hooke John
Hamilton Richard
Hull Charles
Harris Hezekiah
Higgins Richard
Hughes Peter
Hogg David
Henry Mr.
Herring John
Hurley Susan
Hull Caty or Hostler Jos.
Hull City
Huffman John
Howard Zitwa
Hurt Maria
Herron James or Wm.
Hoglen Martin
Hamilton Polly
Hogshead James D.
Hoops David
Hardy A.
Hall Charles
Henry Robert P.
Hawkes Lewis
Hull Elizabeth A.
Huntington H. E.
Jackson Thomas
Johnson James M.
Irwin Catharine
Jones Jane
Key Thomas
Huston & Kenney
Keams James
Kenton Jas.
Kinkaid Robert
Kise William
Kelly Robert E.
Lay Nancy
Lewis Catharine
Lipscomb Spotswood
Lane Garrett
Lingenselle Babary
Lee Juliana & Charlotte
Litteral Agness
LeFar Christopher
Lewis James
Lane Peter
Lawrence Benjamin
Lawrence John
Lovejoy Christiana
Morrison Robert
McNair Robert
McDowell William
Manife James
McCall Jane
Moore Nimrod H.
McConathy Jacob
Manuel John
McCalla Andrew
Magnet William
Maddox Notley
Mitchell Nancy
McPheeters James
MIsaac Isaac
The Sheriff of Fayette
Martin Thompson
Montgomery Eliza R.
McClure Cyrus
McDowell Hugh Henry
Matthews John
McKay Mary

C
Caldwell John
Carter Thorick
Curty Cyrus
Coons George
Covington Mrs.

D
Dauson Thomas
Ditch Jonathan
Ducker James
Duncan Samuel
Dolan Taddy
Dobbins Leonard
Davenport Samuel T.
Davis Gerard
Dougherty James
Derham Elijah
Debenport Marmeduke
Dandridge W.
Dickinson Thomas T.
Davidson Moses

E
Elkins Benjamin
Edwards Benjamin
Edwards Joseph
Evan Owen
Edmiston Margaret
Eliot Rev. James

F
Futty Benjamin
Fortso J. or W.
Frost Elizabeth
Fleming Leonard
Field George
Faver Susanna
Fox William
French Peter
Fisher John
Figg Sally
Foster William
Farris Moses A.
Fortson Richard

G
Grooms Robert
Graves Thomas
Gray Benjamin T.
Greenham Nicholas
Geiger Elizabeth
Gildner Burnhard
Goodwin Loyd R.
Girrand Mark A. A.
Goram John
Gaines T. & H. S.
Griffin Elizabeth
Gough Michael
Gregg Harvey
Grimes John
Gess Thomas

H
Holmes William
Howell William
Hunnicutt John
Hull Caty or Hostetter Joseph
Heywood William
Hickman William
Hendley John
Hodges Benjamin
Headington Abel
Harp David
Hickman Thomas
Hurst John
Horn Hamer
Hollemer Henry
Hudson Joshua
Hickman John W.
Harrison Obediah R.
Hill Elener
Holmes Robert
Hallsee William
Hall Isiah
Hayes Peter
Henderson James
Higbee John
Hooper Thomas
Hayes William
Hunker Rosanna
Hamilton George
Harris Hezekiah
Hooper William
Hopkins Sarah P.
Houter Ruben
Hill David B.
Holbeck Henry C.
Hamilton Asa
Hutson Jesse
Hickman Lewis
Huntington Ebenezer

I
Ingles Boon
Innes Henry E.
Irwin William
Jones Elizabeth

K
Kinkead Gray
Kinney Susannah
Kalle Michael
Kindred William
Knight James
Keegan Patrick
Kemper Benjamin
Lard Samuel
Lee James
Lemmon James
Lawson Catharine
Leonard Whitehead
Laws Emily
Lane William N.
Lard David
Lewis Matthew
Long Anthony
Lusby John
Laws William

M
Mordett Abraham T.
McCardie Alexander
McDowell William
Munks Matilda
Moore Rev. James
Maxwell James
McMordie Francis
Maddill David
McClure William
McLean Robert
McDowell Henry
McConnel James
McIntosh Daniel
Miller John B.
McNeal Archibald
McDaniel Hiram
Moore Thomas
Morris Joshua
Marchbanks Johnson
Max Ware S.
Murphy Polly

M
Morgan Nathan
Mahon Alexander
McKard David
McClure Moses
Mathew Charles L.
McHenry Barnabas
Moore Harbin
McCoy David
Moore Wharton
McCulloh Robert
McMillan William
Morfit Cyrus
McCalla John
Mahon Alexander
McIntire Lieut. John
Muir John
Manning William
Miller Robert
McMeekin Samuel

N
Nelson Thomas
Nelson James L.
Nicholson Elizabeth
Nicholas Joseph
Nash Arthur

O
Ottwell Francis
Overton Waller
Oglevie Mr.

P
Poage Elijah
Penn S.
Parker Daniel
Paul Peter
Payne James O.
Patterson Rev. Wm.
Putoff John
Pool Chrystiana
Purkins Richard
Preston James M.
Preston Isaac
Pearson City
Payne Thomas
Padgett Nancy
Porter Richard
Prather Thomas
Patterson James
Page Guin
Pills David

R
Reed Peter
Reid Stephen H.
Ritchey James
Ridgway John
Richardson Mary H.
Richardson Samuel
Richards Robert
Redman Teuksbury
Rumsay Thomas
Ryland City
Robinson Joseph
Randal Martha G.
Rispe Col. Thomas
Robinson James
Rice Joel
Raine William
Robinson Jonathan

S
Samuel Nicholas
Steele Brice
Scott William
Sale James
Stephen Elizabeth
Salice Peter
Sellers Peter
Steele Samuel
Senior Mathias
Southernland William
Schooler Beulah
Stephens Uriah
Spalding Raphael
Smith Richard
Sharp Eliza
Smith Thomas
Scott James
Sapp Daniel
Sunders Agness
Sideron John
Seabee Robert
Stuart Alexander D.
Smith Daniel
Smoot Geo. C.
Shepard Resin D.
Smith Eliza F.
Smith William
Stark Thomas
Scrivner John
Shipman Eliakim
Smith Daniel
Shields James C.
Saunders John D.

T
Taylor William
Taylor Keturah
Turner Edward
Traviler Easter
Trimble John
Thompson William
Todd Robert R. S.
Towler Joseph
Turner Nelson
Thompson Samuel
Taylor John L.
Tadd Wm. L.

U
Utley John

V
Vance James or Patrick

W
Wilcox Benjamin
Walden William
Wilson James
Wallace Thomas
Welch Thomas
Webb Catharine J.
Woods Joseph
Wilson Robert
Wynne Benjamin
Wilson John
Woods Joseph
Wallace Caleb
Werble Philip
Wood George
Winston Wm. O.
Wallace James
Whitlock Joseph
Wincoot Joseph
Winchester Gen. James
Wren Nicholas
Worther Bailey
Wason William
Wallace Mary A.

Y
Yates Agness
Young John M.
Young James

JOHN JORDAN, Jun. P. M.

Lexington, July 1, 1813. 28-3f

THE WAR.

BY FRIDAY'S MAIL.
FROM HAMPTON.

Richmond, June 28.

An official despatch, received last night, by the Executive, from Major Crutchfield, states the force of the enemy, who attacked Hampton on the morning of the 25th, to have been upwards of 2500, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our loss did not exceed twenty; that of the enemy, at least 200. The British force, now at Hampton, is between 4 and 5000. The enemy was pillaging in all directions, and determined to mount all the horses he could collect with riflemen, and pursue our little army.

The above account of the force of the enemy, and of his loss, which was at first communicated by three French deserters, (one of whom is an intelligent lieutenant,) was confirmed by three British deserters, who arrived in camp, just as Major Crutchfield was about to close his letter.

In addition to the companies of Capt. Pryor of the artillery, captain Servant, of the riflemen, and captain Shield of the infantry, of whom Major Crutchfield made honorable mention in his letter of the 25th, he speaks in very high terms of the conduct of captain Cooper and his troop of cavalry, and captain Brown and his company of infantry.

VIRGINIANS! The hour approaches for us to act—a very short time may bring the enemy within reach of our bayonets—Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us—that we fight for that good or ill name which is to go with us through life, and honor or disgrace our descendants after our death. To advance is glory—to recede, infamy—Nothing can excite cowards, but one short precept includes all that needs be said to animate the brave—“Remember your Ancestors and your Posterity.”

THE GUN BOAT FIGHT—ATTACK ON CRANY ISLAND, &c.

NORFOLK, June 25, 1813.

I was a spectator during the engagement of the gun-boats with the enemy's frigates on the 20th instant; the morning was calm and the scene was awful and sublime beyond description. The uppermost frigate was for some time bilenced, and fired a gun to leeward as a signal of distress, but the tide was ebb, and by slipping her cable and dropping down, the other frigates, aided by a light breeze which sprung up at that moment, were brought up to her assistance, by which alone she was saved. Great fears were entertained at this time, by Americans, for the safety of the boats. None however was felt by the brave tars: they returned in good order to their original anchorage, with the loss of only one man. By deserters, it appears that the Junon lost about one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. The captain fell the second shot. This has proved beyond a doubt the efficiency of the gun-boat system, and has changed the opinion of their most inveterate opposers.

On the 22d, the attack on Crany Island was made at an early hour in the morning—it was the anniversary of the attack on the unfortunate Chesapeake, I had again resumed my old stand for the purpose of observation, and to communicate the result with accuracy, which was material, as the object was connected as well with private as public considerations. At the moment of my arrival on the beach, the barges, to the number of fifty or sixty, were in full view before the island, and the ships lying off Newport News; boats and tenders going in all directions—the 24 pounders from the island were then playing on the enemy. In a few minutes rejoicing was heard; a barge was destroyed; the boats halted; a landing at this place could not be effected, and they went higher up, and landed on the main. They then marched down in rear of the island within about three hundred yards of it; nothing but a narrow sheet of water, about knee deep, divided the assailants from our troops. Under cover of bushes and a small house they made a stand, and commenced throwing rockets, which are considered a useless invention; they do not carry in their flight as much terror as once attached to the name—the cannon from our troops produced on their opponents different feelings; the second shot carried away the greater part of the house, and about one o'clock the enemy retreated in great confusion to their boats.

At three o'clock they returned again and landed near the same place; the result of this skirmish was more glorious than the first, one barge destroyed and an elegant one between fifty and sixty feet long, said to be Admiral Cockburn's, taken. She received a shot under the quarter, which went through the stern shutters and must have killed or wounded the officer; the boat filled, and was abandoned by her crew. An elegant laced cloak, cocked hat, epaulettes, &c. were found in her, and hopes are entertained that Cockburn, alias Houseburn (as he is called here) was killed in her. The troops were routed in great confusion, and took to their boats, leaving various implements of war, camp kettles, calves, sheep, hogs, &c. which they had stolen, and had been prepared for cooking. It is the opinion of all our troops, who solicited to pursue them, that the whole which could not have reached their boats, would have been taken; but from prudential motives they were restrained. A captain, lieutenant, and several men have been found buried in an orchard. The killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, it is supposed, amount to nearly two hundred. It is a glorious victory in effect; it has proven the disposition of their men to desert, and it has proved to our men, that with any thing like equal numbers, they are certain of victory. I was with some troops at the time, and never saw so much

anxiety in every face, and supplication to be allowed to join their brother soldiers at the island.

The prisoners say, that Cockburn had offered them five pounds each for Crany Island, one hundred for the frigate and one hundred for the town, besides three days' pillage, and other inducements which I will not name! What an execrable wretch! No doubts exist if he should be taken, but he will be burnt.—Nothing, not even official authority, I think, could save him from the indignation of our enraged populace. What disgrace to the British nation, if the catalogue of their crimes has not precluded the possibility of adding another stain! Let the conduct of our troops at York be contrasted, when all private property was respected, and surely the Prince Regent will blush for his minions, and discard them from his service. To fight with such monsters in honorable warfare, is not doing justice to ourselves.

To shorten the war and spare the effusion of blood, let Congress pass such a law as was (I think) once recommended by Mr. Giles. Let all public and private enemy's vessels, brought in by their crews, but adjudged lawful prize, and the proceeds divided among them. Let five thousand copies of this law be distributed among American privateers, and they will soon be circulated among the enemy.—If such a law was now in force, no doubt exists, from accounts, but the ships in Hampton Roads would soon wear American colors. Let them also pass another law, to prohibit the exportation of provisions. Few if any but foreigners and Tories are concerned in this trade, and there is reason to believe that when the ships (under pretence of going to Lisbon or Cadiz) get to sea that they are ordered by the British to different Islands in the West Indies. With a plea of this sort, the ship by returning with a protest would be considered as exonerated.

Copy of a Letter from Com. Cassin to the Secretary of the Navy.
Navy-Yard, Gosport,
June 23, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all thirteen sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James River, one ship bearing a flag at the main. At 5 P. M. were discovered making great preparations with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Crany Island rather weak manned, Captain Tarbell directed Lieuts. Neale, Slubrick and Sanders, with one hundred seamen on shore, at 11 P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. point of the Island. Tuesday 22d, at the dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond River, said to be four thousand troops; and at 8 A. M. the barges attempted to land in front of the Island, out of reach of the shot from the Gunboats, when Lieut. Neale, Slubrick and Sanders with the sailors, and Lieut. Breckenridge with the Marines of the Constellation, one hundred and fifty in number, opened the fire, which was so well directed that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, Admiral Warren's boat, fifty feet in length, carried seventy-five men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk, I presume there were forty prisoners. The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the Island and commenced throwing Rockets from Mr. Wise's house; when Gun-boat 67 threw a few shot over that way, they dispersed and went back.

We have had all day deserters from the army coming in; I have myself taken in twenty-five, and eighteen prisoners belonging to the Centipede. The officers of the Constellation fired their eighteen pounder more like riflemen than Artillerists. I never saw such shooting, and seriously believe they saved the Island. In the evening their boats came round the point of Nansemond, and at sunset were seen returning to their ships full of men. At dusk they strewed the shore along with fires in order to run away by the light.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obt. humble servt.
JOHN CASSIN.
The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. Captain Tarbell has this moment come up, and informs me that the enemy has withdrawn his troops from Crany Island, and landed at Newport News, and is firing Congreve Rockets.

J. C.
On Wednesday last, Major C. Chapin of this village organized a small company of Mounted Riflemen, and crossed into Canada, for the purpose of clearing the frontier of persons inimical to the states, and protecting the inhabitants from the outrages of the enemy and their property from the merciless plunderers. On Friday a detachment of Chapin's corps under command of Capt. E. Smith, captured a British boat near Pt. Abino, having a Lieut. and 14 men on board, together with a quantity of provisions. Smith's force was only 11 men! Considerable public property has been secured.

We learn from Newark that Gen. Lewis has left that place for Sacket's Harbor, and that Commodore Chamcey is not expected out until the new 32 gun frigate is ready for a cruise. There are no British vessels stationed off Niagara.

Contrary to general expectation General Proctor still remains at Malden; a reinforcement of 200 men has been sent from the Head of the Lake to his support.

Copy of a Letter from Lt. Budd to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Hullfax, June 15, 1813.

Sir—The unfortunate death of Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. States Frigate Chesapeake. On Tuesday, June 1st, at 8 A. M. we unmoored ship and at meridian got under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British Frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half

past four P. M. she hove too, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past five hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others, Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board the enemy and immediately after one of our armed chests on the quarter deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th Lieutenant and Lieut. James Brown of Marines.

I herein enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previous to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first Lieutenant; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen killed; and Capt. Broke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, &c.
GEORGE BUDD.
The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secy. of the Navy, Washington.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25

By the steam-boat, we have received no papers, but learn verbally and from letters the following particulars, which we give as we receive:

The Lady of the Lake, and two other United States' vessels had been dispatched from Sacket's Harbor, to bring away the munitions of war which had been deposited at Oswego for the use of the army, apprehending an attack from the enemy. They succeeded in securing all except a few provisions &c. of trifling value, and returned safe to Sacket's Harbor. They had fallen in with and captured a British vessel laden with military stores, valued at 20,000 dollars, commanded by a lieutenant, and navigated by 20 men, who arrived prisoners at Sacket's Harbor on Sunday.

The enemy landed, destroyed the public buildings and farm houses at Oswego on Friday morning.

New York, June 23.

FROM NEW LONDON.

The schooner Eagle sailed from this Port on the 15th inst. On Friday afternoon at half past 2, she was taken by the barges of the Ramilies, of 74 guns, then the only vessel at anchor off New-London, about 7 miles from the Light House. There was one frigate at the time in sight in the offing under way.—The enemy attempted to take the schooner along side of the 74, but the wind and tide would not admit of it. Signals were made, boats came from the 74, and the men (about 100) began to unload the vessel. While they were thus engaged, the Eagle blew up, and every man, boat, and the vessel were blown to atoms, not a vestige of either remaining in sight after the explosion. The crew of the Eagle had previously made their escape in their boats.

RETALIATION.

Six seamen of the crew of the Nautilus, supposed to be British subjects, fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and com. Rodgers caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages.—The first mentioned seamen were tried or examined in England, and five were released as Americans, and arrived here in the Agnes cartel. The 6th was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged.
Palladium.
A Burlington paper of the 10th inst. after stating the capture of the Growler and Eagle, on Lake Champlain, says the loss on our side was 1 killed and 6 wounded; while that of the enemy was 40 killed and a number wounded.

BOS. GAZ.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE RAPIDS.

From the Freeman's Chronicle—Extra. Franklinton, July 5th, 1813.

In order to quell the perturbation at present prevailing in the public mind, and to relieve our fellow citizens from the painful anxiety created by the intelligence received during the last week from Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky, we are induced to publish as speedily as possible the following satisfactory particulars, brought by the express mail arrived last night.

Genl. Harrison arrived at Fort Meigs on the 28th ult.—found the place in perfect safety, and not threatened by the British or their allies. He despatched Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men to the river Raisin to reconnoitre and collect information—Col. Johnson discovered no enemy—brought with him some Canadians, who informed that the British had not received such an accession to their Indian forces as had been reported; but that 100 Indians had left the river Raisin for Lower Sandusky to scout, pillage and massacre. On Col. Johnson's return to Fort Meigs, Genl. Harrison ordered a detachment to go immediately in pursuit of the Indians, but unfortunately they had done all the mischief they could do before they were discovered. They killed 2 dragoons who were hunting their horses near the fort of Lower Sandusky, and murdered a family within a few hundred yards of the fort, consisting of 2 men, 1 woman and 2 children.—They immediately retreated towards Fort Meigs, and must have

passed within a mile and a half of Genl. Harrison, who was on his way from Fort Meigs, with an escort of only about 20 men. The General, with his customary good fortune, arrived, unmolested, at Lower Sandusky on Friday last; and would start the next day for Cleveland. Col. Ball's squadron would also proceed to Cleveland. Col. Johnson's regiment were expected at Lower Sandusky on Friday.

Thus it appears that the reports of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky being attacked, were premature.

The frontiers may now be considered in a state of more perfect safety than they have ever been before. Maj. Croghan, with nearly 500 regulars is stationed at the Broad Ford, 17 miles from Lower Sandusky, and Col. Johnson's regt. of mounted men are at Lower Sandusky, ready to move to any point which may hereafter be endangered.

His excellency governor Meigs, on first receiving intelligence of the late alarms, began, with his known zeal, vigilance and patriotism, to prepare for the worst. Several companies were immediately ordered out and are now on their march. His excellency, who is here at present, sent expresses in different directions this morning to order the military to return to their homes.

We congratulate our agricultural friends on the improbability of their being again called from their farms at this important season of the year.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

(CONTINUED.)

“The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain.
“And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!”
British Naval Register.

435. Ship William, 10 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, crates, wine, &c. from Cork for Buenos Ayres, captured by the Grand Turk, of Salem, and sent into that port.

436. Brig Harriot, with a cargo of hides, tallow, &c. from Buenos Ayres, sent in New-Bedford, by the Annaconda of New-York.

437. Brig Mars, with rum, hides, &c. sent into Portsmouth by the Fox, of that port.

438. Schooner Pearl, from Curacao, for St. Croix, with a cargo of corn meal, &c. sent into Savannah, by the Liberty, of Baltimore.

439. Ship —, a British privateer of — guns, captured by the Liberty, of Baltimore, and divested of her armament and valuable articles, and then given up for want of room for the prisoners.

440. Brig —, captured and burnt by the Governor Plumer privateer. She was bound from Hull to Halifax.

441. Brig —, from Lisbon to London, with a cargo of cotton, taken by the letter of marque schooner Sabine, of Baltimore, on her way to France, and burnt.

442. Brig —, with a valuable cargo of rum, &c. brought into Ocracock, N. C. by the Globe, of Baltimore.

443. Schooner Britannia, from St. John's for the West Indies, sent to Portland by the Grand Turk.

444. Ship Loyal Sam, 10 guns, from Nassau, N. P. for England, captured by the letter of marque schooner Siro, of Baltimore, on her passage from France, & ordered to a southern port. The Loyal Sam had \$23,500 in specie on board and a quantity of indigo, which is safe at Portland, where the Siro has arrived.

445. Ship Venus, 14 guns, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, with a full cargo, sent into Beaufort, S. C. by the Globe of Baltimore.

No. 446 is the Brig Mary, 8 guns, laden with 160 pipes of wine, 150 bales of paper, and \$10,000, worth of silks.

MASONIC ORATION,

Delivered on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1813,
By GEORGE G. ROSS.

Published by request, of Lexington and Davis Lodges.

One day only having elapsed, since I was aware, that to me was allotted the honor of addressing you on this sublime and important occasion, I trust the shortness of the time, will form an ample apology for any deficiency which may arise in the performance of the task.

The principles of our order are coeval with the birth of time—When the Grand Architect said “let there be light” the principles of Masonry were spoke into existence: They grew out of that order and harmony which govern the Universe—To strengthen the performance of those duties which man owes to man, and which man owes to his God, are the tendencies of those principles.

A system claiming an origin so high, so sublime, could not but possess the strongest features of durability—The monarchs of early times, who gave laws to mankind, themselves and their laws have long since slept in the tomb of oblivion. The most seemingly imperishable monuments of their wisdom, their power and ambition, have since sought the universal sepulchre of nature. But masonry still remained. When the dark ages of man like the starless night of desolation overspread the earth—when nature seemed to be restored to that chaos from which it was first spoke into existence, the indissoluble principles of masonry still withstood the shock which was fatal to every other species of science and of knowledge. Whilst in the revolutions of time even the face of the material globe itself has changed its aspect—whilst the land has changed its boundaries and the ocean hath altered its limits, the principles of masonry have remained pure, unaltered and immutable. Innumerable are the philosophers who, with the systems which their imaginations had originated have passed the narrow isthmus of time to which their span was bounded, and dropt gradually and silently into the ocean of forgetfulness. The proudest, the most magnificent, the most labored structures of art, have bowed their heads and mouldered into the dust from which they sprang. But the pillars of masonry were erected in the deep foundations of nature, and the fabric which they support can be shaken only by the “war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds.”

Masonry is a science confined to no particular clime. Its principles and its genius embrace the globe—its temple is the temple of humanity. No matter how distant his place of abode—no matter whether the place of his nativity be the burning deserts of the south or the frozen regions of the north, each votary brings the same tribute to the altar: The tear of pity, the tribute of relief, the open and generous hand of true philanthropy. Yes, masonry has taught mankind a universal language. Its mystic signs have averted the gleaming dagger when elevated for destruction, and have taught the disciples of Christ to harmonize with the children of Mahomed. They have taught them to despise local distinctions and religious differences, & to embrace as the children of one God. This powerful language has tamed the headlong rage of an infuriated mob, and changed its fell and murderous purposes into the milder and more generous dictates of humanity and active benevolence. It has arrested the arm of the midnight assassin

when no other power was competent to save. If then, masonry is fraught with so many advantages to the cause of humanity, how does it happen that at various periods of time such violent prejudices have been excited against it? Has there any thing good or great existed in the world, which has not to the ignorant and the envious been a subject of calumny? It arises from the imperfection of man, that no institution in which his feelings are engaged, can be totally free from error. The most virtuous and upright moral systems, when applied to practical use, engender, by the perversion to which they are liable, crimes and evils. Even the religion of our mild and beneficent Saviour, has fostered villains in its church. Man cannot know the heart of man—it is the prerogative only of that God who created him.

Secret and mild as the regard which we have for the characters of one another, are the admonitions to a brother in the first wanderings of his foot steps from the paths of rectitude. But though the justice of masonry is mild & forbearing, it does not slumber forever: The hand of retribution at last lights upon the head of the delinquent, who becomes incorrigible and abandoned. When the stern and awful decrees of masonry banishes him from its order, it sets a seal of infamy upon him, which, like the mark upon Cain, pursues to the utmost limits of the earth; and which no artifice, which no disguise can obscure, and which no time can obliterate.

But the charge of fostering disorderly members in our lodges, is not the only prejudice which exists against our order.—The artful designing who delight in strife and turmoil, have endeavored to excite the prejudices of religion against us; with low, little justice may be easily perceived. Some of the brightest ornaments of religion have been the brightest ornaments of masonry. With the same zeal they have pursued both objects as having the same end in view, the permanent and universal happiness of mankind. The religion of masonry is the religion of toleration. It acknowledges the supreme author of the universe; but prescribes no fixed mode of yielding him homage; nor does it persecute any.

It has been charged against us by others, that the object of our fraternity is to subvert social order—to overturn the institutions of government, and to reduce mankind to a state of anarchy. How false the assertion! how unfounded the calumny! Was not a king the founder and promoter of our order? And has it not been the pride and the glory of the purest patriots that ever struggled for the freedom of their country that they have been of the number? Is not the king too much interested for his throne, and the patriot for his country to participate in any scheme which has a tendency to endanger both? Let the liberal read our book of Constitutions—the illiberal will disbelieve in the face of any evidence. The prejudice against us upon this score is almost too ridiculous to need an attempt at serious refutation.

Permit me to pass to subjects more suitable to your dignity and the feelings of the day. To experience the truest blessings of friendship is peculiarly the mason's lot.

It must be acknowledged that masons are not destitute of those passions which interrupt harmony and embitter the cup of life—nor is he by any means exempt from those frailties which are incident to the human species.—But it is the province of masonry to tranquillize and calm those angry passions—to soothe those irritable emotions, which are inimical to social happiness—and to produce a reciprocity of kind, generous and benevolent offices.

The mason is no where a stranger. Wherever he may happen to be, & in whatever situation he may be thrown by chance or misfortune, he is sure to find a friend and a brother. Is his fate disastrous in the battles of his country? Is he a prisoner among his enemies? Even in this situation the advantages of masonry are felt. The foe is disarmed of his malice, and every comfort the unfortunate situation will admit of is rendered with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Is he a friendless wanderer in a foreign clime? does the hand of sickness and affliction press heavy upon him? Child of sorrow thy miseries shall be alleviated. Masonic love and brotherly affection shall rescue thy last moments from the horrors of a lonely death. But friendship cannot save, nor the solicitude and cares of humanity lengthen the span of existence! The wanderer is fast sinking into the tomb of his fathers: nature within the dying man is making her last struggles for existence: the glazing eye, the heavy eye-lid, the feeble pulse, the quivering muscles, indicate the approach of death. But even here a gleam of satisfaction shall soothe the last agonies of the masonic pilgrim. He sinks beneath the stroke of death into the bosom of his kindred earth—but his last pangs are robbed of their sting by the reflection that the wife of his bosom and the children of his affection, will not be thrown upon a merciless and un pitying world. By the same holy tie that we are obligated to assist and love a worthy brother whilst living, are we bound to revere his memory when dead—and to protect his widowed relict and his fatherless offspring.

Such are the noble and exalted views of masonry.

To explore and admire what is beautiful in the work of the creator—to strengthen and improve every social virtue and every moral tie—to knit in one sacred adamant bond of love the hearts of men—to refine and elevate the soul have been shown to be characteristics of masonry.

Brethren be ye faithful to one another—cherish those divine principles of harmony and brotherly love which are so strongly inculcated by our order. Let us recollect that as masons we have the highest character to support—that when our duty as such is performed we are at peace with ourselves, with the world & with our God.

TO BUILDERS.

For Sale

ABOUT 100,000 feet of well seasoned ash, poplar, cherry and walnut plank on which a credit of six months will be given, enquire of
LUKE USHER.
May 26, 1813. 21-11.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has commenced WOOL CARDING for the season: his machinery is now in excellent order, and he flatters himself that the general satisfaction given to customers the last, will insure him a good portion of the custom of the present season. Customers are requested to send their wool sewed up in sheets or blankets, with one pound of grease to eight pounds of wool. He also gives the highest price in CASH for every description of GOOD CLEAN WOOL.

JOHN BRADFORD.
Alluvion Factory, Lexington, June 1, 1813. 23-11.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1813.

The Senate have passed a bill to prevent the supply of the enemy, by citizens of the U. S. either directly or indirectly, as has been the practice since the war, from Boston and other places, where there are Tories.

The tax bills move heavily on in the House—the one containing the general provisions on the Direct and Internal Taxes has passed—the bill levying an Excise Tax, has been discussed: The following extract of a letter will shew the temper of the house on this subject, which does not augur well:

"A proposition was made to strike out the provision laying 108 cents per gallon on the capacity of the still, and ratably, to make way to lay a tax on the quantity distilled, say 25 cents per gallon—it failed only by one vote, & will, it is said, be again brought forward. If it succeeds much delay will take place, much injustice be done, and it may be the system will fall. The eastern people seem to wish Whiskey to bear the whole burthen of the war and be a substitute at least for the land tax."

The movements of the enemy since he landed at Hampton, have not been accurately traced: from one source we understand the place was evacuated on the 27th, while at Washington City it was reported on the 4th inst. that the British army having advanced within 45 miles of Richmond and thrown that city and Petersburg in consternation, had wheeled about and descended the river. Large numbers of troops were assembling with the greatest promptness to meet the invaders. The most brutal excesses have marked the course of these "magnanimous defenders of our Holy faith" in this instance, as in all others, where their footsteps have polluted our soil. We admire the undaunted spirit of our countrymen in their gallant opposition to so overwhelming a force—and blush for the degeneracy and baseness of human nature, when we view the conduct of the enemy at Hampton.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of Major Crutchfield's official letter to the governor of Virginia.

"From accounts, which can be relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array, at least two thousand five hundred men. Their loss cannot be less than two hundred and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was three hundred and forty-nine infantry and riflemen, sixty-two artillery, and twenty-five cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighborhood with their families.

"To give you, sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the town & neighborhood, would be a vain attempt. Although Sir Sydney Beekwith assured me that no unneccessary need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, although observed to be crawling through the field towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

"The unfortunate females of Hampton who could not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by the venal savage foe, but by the unfortunate and infuriated Blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his bed.

"I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command, and such reinforcements as may reach here, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning"—June 27.

It seems that Sir James Yeo has uncontrolled sway on Lake Ontario, and that he is making the best use of it. The villages on the American side are in a constant state of alarm—some of them have been destroyed by the enemy. Commodore Chauncey is at Sacket's Harbour, waiting for the Gen. Pike frigate, which was expected to be ready early in this month—we hope soon to hear of his sailing. We presume the Lake contest will be decided before any further movement is made by the enemy on land.

Capt. Perry has arrived safe at Erie, with the vessels from Black Rock. It is impossible to calculate when the fleet on Lake Erie will be in readiness—having so often been disappointed in our expectations; by statements too, which we viewed almost as official: However, we hope the period is not very distant, as it is now said the sails only are wanting.

Fort Meigs has not been attacked. From the movements of the troops, the attention of the commanding general appears to be directed towards Cleveland.

The "National Intelligencer" of the 29th, states that all was well with our army at Fort George on the 32d—and that "Gen. Dearborn, having in some degree recovered from his indisposition, had resumed the command of the army." If we may be permitted, we must doubt the correctness of this article, for we believe it is intended to place a more efficient commander in the north—and we do most sincerely hope it is not true that Dearborn will ever again be at the head of the American army;—not that we wish him to die or to continue sick, but that his place may be filled by a better officer. The taking of York and the attack on Fort George, (to say nothing of previous and subsequent movements,

are sufficient to convince every military man of his incapacity as a commanding general. It is true, our arms have the honor of victory—but it is the shadow merely, and not the substance—won by the valour of our troops and their superior numbers—but not by the skill or good management of the general.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 3.

THE PRESIDENT

Continues convalescent. The progress of his recovery from the severe illness with which he has been afflicted, is more favorable than the most sanguine anticipations of his family and his physicians.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, nearly unanimously, for authorizing the building a number of barges (or row-galleys) for the defence of the shores & waters of the U. States. This is a species of defence relied on with much confidence by gentlemen deemed well qualified judges of such matters; and we trust, when carried into execution, will at least partially arrest the British marauding and depredating parties in our rivers and our shoal waters.

PARTICULARS FROM HAMPTON.

Detail of the attack on Hampton, on the morning of the 25th inst. as communicated by Major Crutchfield, in a letter of that date:

"At a little after five o'clock, the enemy commenced a fire of round and rocket shots from their tenders and barges in the river and creek opposite to Hampton, and very shortly afterwards by nine hundred troops in our rear. Their attack from the water direction, which was kept up incessantly, was repelled by our batteries under the command of Capt. B. W. Pryor, in a manner worthy of veteran troops. Upon the attack from the land side, I proceeded with the infantry companies to the road, in order most effectually to counteract the designs of the enemy in that quarter, but had not gained the desired point of destination before the muskets of the foe assailed our troops from a skirt of woods, near where the Riflemen, under Capt. R. Servant had been placed, and who for some considerable time, with much coolness, and no doubt excellent effect, kept them in check. From our line of march in column, through a field where we were attacked, I immediately formed a line and advanced by quick time towards the woods, where the invaders had formed.—We had not proceeded far in this line before the enemy opened a heavy and continual fire of grape and other shot upon us. The view of the enemy's troops which I now took, rendered it necessary on our part to form again in columns and endeavor to gain the wood, now within one or two hundred yards. In endeavoring to obtain such a position, our troops were necessarily, for a short time, exposed to the fire of the enemy." Major Crutchfield then mentions in very high terms, the conduct of Capt. Shields and his company; and concludes by observing that the enemy, pursuing the rest of our troops with rapidity and success, a retreat took place. This dispatch was written at the Half-Way House; from whence our army proceeded to York. Major Corbin was wounded in the arm and leg, at the head of the column. Captain Pryor, for whose safety Major Crutchfield expressed great apprehensions, after handling the enemy most severely at the batteries, spiked their own cannon, swam across the creek and retreating in the rear of the enemy, arrived in our camp with the most of his brave men.

ERIE June 26.

Yesterday morning two British vessels of war, *Queen Charlotte* and *Lady Prevost*, were discovered standing in with a fair wind, making observations opposite the encampment of some of the militia, about 1 mile and a half below this place. They came so near that men could be seen on board; at one time the *Queen Charlotte* was apparently aground—soon after which she fired a stern-chaser and got under way, the *Lady Prevost* astern about half a mile, when they proceeded round the point of the Peninsula, soon after which, the *Q. C.* fired about 20 rounds, when they both bore away. At 3 o'clock, P. M. they again hove in sight, and in the evening anchored back of the Peninsula.

A letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in this place, dated June 24, says, "This day nine deserters arrived here. The *Queen Charlotte* had been off Canada way a few days ago, and sent a boat ashore with a flag to return some property plundered by one of her boats a day or two before at the mouth of 18 mile creek. There was a lieutenant and 12 men in the boat, and as soon as they landed, nine of the men pushed up to the village, and were sent here for safe keeping. One of them told me 30 of the crew had agreed to desert the first opportunity. They are mostly Canadians, and say that three-fourths of the *Charlotte's* crew are of that description."

DIED—on board the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, on the 5th ult. Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE, aged 30. No officer in our navy, of Capt. Lawrence's age, has seen more or harder fighting, and a more generous, patriotic, and gallant spirit never ascended the skies.

"Let us, who born in recent days,
Behold the monuments of Praise;
The forms, which valor's glory save,
And see how Athens' crown'd the brave;
For Honor leave the patriot sigh,
And, for our country, learn to die."
On Saturday, the flags at the navy yard and forts, and upon the public and private vessels

lying in the harbor, were hoisted half-mast, as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brave and lamented officers and seamen.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

Said the gallant LAWRENCE, even in the moment of delirium. Such an exclamation was the offspring of true valor, the noblest trait of a noble soul. Perhaps a stronger and more honorable instance of the prevalence of the ruling passion, to the last, is not to be found. It exemplifies what the English poet prophesied of his patriotic countryman:

"And you, brave Colham, in your latest breath,
Shall feel the ruling passion strong in death;
Such in that moment, as in all the past,
"O save my country, Heaven!" shall be your last."

TOASTS

Drank at Maxwell's spring on Monday, the 5th of July.

1. The day—The political Sabbath of the American patriot; sacred to virtue, liberty and independence.
2. The Congress who declared, and the Soldier who achieved our independence—Models of wisdom, patriotism and valor.
3. The President of the United States—Age has not impaired the vigor of his faculties, nor blunted the ardor of his patriotism.
4. The Vice-President of the United States—The tried patriot and honest man.
5. Col. Monroe, Secretary of State—Who secured to the Western people an uncontested dominion over the Mississippi.
6. General Armstrong, Secretary of War—A soldier of the Revolution; his country's best representative at the court of France; his hand is seen in our late successes in Canada.
7. Thomas Jefferson—His life, devoted to the benefit of mankind, points him out as the brightest living ornament of the age.
8. The memory of Washington—Endeared to his countrymen by their recollection of his virtues. Perdition to the wretch who would dissolve that union of the States which he labored to establish.
9. The memory of Franklin—"The darling of Philosophy—the apostle of truth, and favorite votary of liberty."
10. The memories of Hancock and Adams.
11. The memories of Montgomery, Green and Wayne.
12. The War—A second declaration of independence, as just in its origin, and as necessary to preserve the liberties of the American people.
13. The Russian Mediation—Our rights are too sacred to be decided by a foreign despot; no treaty that will not secure indemnification for past injuries and security for the future.
14. The non-importation act—Its repeal would be submission to Britain.
15. Our mechanics and manufacturers—Who keep our wealth at home, and would make us independent of the world; let Congress protect their interests.
16. Taxes, we do not love—but it would be a slander on the character of our countrymen to say they will not be welcome, when they become the means of waging a just and necessary war.
17. Our naval heroes—Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, and Chauncey, and their crews.
18. The memory of Laurence—His fame, brighter than the plumage of the Peacock, will not be obscured by a victory obtained over him by perfidy and fraud.
19. The memory of Pike—Who fell like Wolfe, in the arms of victory; his fame will be as immortal.
20. The heroes of the Raisin.
21. General Scott—His social virtues and public services have secured to him the affections and confidence of his countrymen.
22. The Governor of Kentucky—An old soldier and tried patriot; he merits the confidence of his countrymen.
23. General Harrison and the North-Western Army—Their country's best hope in times of peril.
24. The Orator of the day.

THEATRE.

Mrs. Turner's last Night.

Mrs. TURNER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that she takes a BENEFIT as a remuneration for her services, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

On Saturday Evening, July 17, 1813.

Will be presented, Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of

Romeo & Juliet,
Romeo, Mr. Usher.
Juliet, Mrs. Turner.

After which a much admired farce, called
The Highland Reel.

To conclude with a
Farewell Address to the Patrons of the Drama,
Written and to be spoken by Mrs. TURNER.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next.
By order of the M.
W. G. M.
DANIEL BRADFORD, G. Sec'y.
Lexington, July 11, 1813.

FOUND by a negro boy near my house, three miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, on the 5th July.

A Green Silk Umbrella.

The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement, and applying to the subscriber.
JAMES W. HENDERSON.
July 12, 1813.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of James C. Price, dec. will please make them known to the subscribers—those who are indebted, will please make immediate payment, as the administrators are desirous to settle their administration accounts, and in the mode pointed out by law; by paying debts agreeable to their dignity.
GEORGE BARTLET, } Admrs.
WM. WALKER, }
Jessamine County, July 11, 1813. 28-3t

THE subscriber will furnish a BARBACUE at his house on Friday the 30th of the present month—home materials will be used. Price to gentlemen one dollar.
RICHARD CHILES,
Living on Stroud's road, 8 miles from Lexington.
July 12th, 1813. 28-3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber out of Mr. John Farrar's lot, in Woodford county, on the night of the 5th ultimo, a DARK BAY MARE, about fifteen and a half hands high, three years old, a natural trotter, and tolerably well broke. She has been docked but not branded, no other particular marks recollected. Whoever delivers said mare unto John Rice in Jessamine county, or Thos. Nuttall in Fayette, shall receive the above reward, by either of them.

DAVID EVINGER.
July 6th, 1813. 28-3t

Solomon Bundley,

SENSIBLE of the very liberal encouragement that has been conferred on him, since his commencement in Lexington, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers. He has just opened a

BARBER'S SHOP.

One door from Mr. Essex's Book Bindery, and two doors from Dr. Boswell's, nearly opposite the Insurance Office, on Main-street, where he intends devoting his whole attention to the accommodation of those gentlemen who will please favor him with their custom.

He hopes by his long experience and strict attention to his profession, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Lexington, July 12, 1813. 28-3t

Bathing Houses.

D. SULLIVAN respectfully informs his friends and the public of Lexington and its vicinity, that his BATH HOUSES are now in operation, and will continue so for the ensuing season, on the terms that Mr. George Adam Webber had them formerly.

Terms—To families six tickets for one dollar. To single persons twenty-five cents. Those who wish to favor him shall find the strictest attention paid them.
28-3t. Lexington, July 12, 1813.

Lexington Library.

THE Librarian will attend at the Library from 10 till 1 o'clock, in the forenoon and from 3 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, every day (Sunday excepted) from this day until Saturday the 24th inst. for the purpose of receiving the arrears due. Those who are in arrears will please avail themselves of this notice, and come forward and settle their accounts. Share holders who have taken out Books previous to the first Saturday (3d inst.) in this month, will also please to return them, within the time above mentioned.
July 13, 1812. 29-2t.

N. B. The person who took out No. 20 30, on the 3d inst. is requested to report his name to the Librarian.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for

FLAX & HEMP SEED,
delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.
July 12, 1813. 28-1f

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as he intends leaving town shortly, and wishes, to settle all accounts by the first of August next; all those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to have more trouble in making settlements after that date, as all accounts then unsettled will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for that purpose.

JOHN EADS.

N. B. For sale, an out lot, lying on the north west side of Main Cross Street—the third lot from the street, and adjoining Mr. Geo. Trotter's lot on one side, & Mr. R. Holmes' on the other.
J. E.
July 12, 1813. 28-3t

NOTICE.

TO THOSE whom it may concern, that on Saturday the seventh day of August next, I shall attend certain commissioners of Jefferson county, to establish the beginning of an entry for sixteen thousand acres of land, made for me in the surveyors books of the said county, on the 19th day of December, 1782: beginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's Fork, three hundred poles from the trace, where the same crosses the said creek; in order to take depositions, &c to establish the said beginning, and to do such other things as the law directs.

N. B. The said beginning is where the road leading from Lewis's old tavern to Mann's lick crosses Cedar creek.
W. M. FLEMING.
28-3t.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

FOR securing and returning to me two negro fellows, to wit: one by the name of TOM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black and well made, a down look when spoken to, uncommonly yellow eyed; has on an old brown broad cloth coat, blue twilled linsey overalls, an old oakly caster hat and other coarse clothing.

THE other named DICK, about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black and well made; of a pleasant countenance; if spoken to quick is apt to stammer; with sundry coarse clothing.

The above reward will be given, if taken up out of the state, and brought to me or the one half if lodged in any jail, so that I can get them again, or twenty dollars a piece if taken in this state and returned, or a rateable proportion for either of them. It is believed from information which I have received from a certain negro, that the above negroes have started for Canada, and that arrangements are making, with sundry others in this neighborhood and county for a number more, to start in a short time; it would be well to examine with caution travelling negroes.

JAS. S. MAGOWAN.
Mount Sterling, Ky. June 29, 1813. 27-3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from camp, three miles in advance of Cincinnati, JOHN T. LAKE, a private in Capt. James H. Campbell's company, 24th regiment U. S. Infantry. The said Lake was enlisted in Logan county, Kentucky: he is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light eyes, dark skin and hair, a scar on his chin and upper lip, thirty-five or forty years old; carried off soldier's clothes, and is very subject to ardent spirits. Any person who will confine him in jail, or deliver him to any officer in the U. S. service, shall receive the above reward.

BEVERLY ROY, 2d Lt. 24th regt. U. S. In. comm'g com.
June, 1813. 25-4t
N. B. It is more than probable he will make his way to Red River in Logan county, where he kept a mill.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, about six and a half miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road, a Negro man, named MOSES, formerly the property of Walker Pemberton, dec'd, about six feet two inches high, well made, dark complexion, a very pleasant countenance in conversation, his clothing unknown, it is supposed that he has got a pass, as he is well known through the country. Any person apprehending the said Negro and delivering him to me, or confined in any jail in the state, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

ALEX. NAISMITH.
June 29th, 1813. 26-3t.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John A. Rodgers's company, of the 24th Regt. U. S. Infantry, on their march from Cincinnati to Franklinton, Ohio: WILLIAM FLOWERS, aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair; born in Rockingham county, Va. enlisted at Rodgersville, Tennessee; by profession a farmer. DAVID GUNTER, aged 23 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, born in Newberg county, S. Carolina; enlisted at Newport, Tennessee; by profession a hatter. JAMES DOCKERY, aged 33 years, five feet nine and 2 inches high, of dark complexion and hair, and dark eyes; born in Patrick county, Va. enlisted at Rutledge, Tennessee; by profession a hatter. JOSEPH EATON, aged 35 years, five feet five inches high, dark complexion and hair, born in Rockingham county, Va. enlisted in Rodgersville Tennessee; by profession a shoemaker. JEREMIAH M'DADE, aged 41 years, five feet seven and three fourth inches high, of dark complexion, dark eyes and dark hair, born in N. Carolina; enlisted in Rodgersville, Tennessee; by profession a farmer. JAMES M'BRIDE, aged 20 years, five feet eleven inches high, of dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, born in Patrick county, Va. enlisted at Knoxville, Tennessee; by profession a farmer. His family was in White county, Tennessee, and it is probable he will go immediately to that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who may apprehend and deliver the above named deserters to any officer in the U. States' army, or ten dollars for any one of them, with all reasonable expenses.
JOHN A. RODGERS, capt.
25-4t 24th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT Manufacturing Chemist, Mainstreet, Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, principally imported into New-York in April last, which he offers to Practitioners and Retailers of Medicine, on as good terms as they can get supplied from Philadelphia.

A few of the leading articles are enumerated below. The assortment is complete.

1200 lbs. Glauber Salts,
500 Juniper Berries,
200 French Verdigris, in small saeks,
200 gallons Spirits of Turpentine,
300 lbs. Flowers of Sulphur,
200 Cream of Tartar,
1200 Oil of Vitriol,
400 Aqua Fortis Duplex,
150 Peruvian Bark,
50 Calomel, prepared,
30 Camphor, refined,
50 Turkey Opium,
50 Rhubarb,
6 doz. Fresh Castor Oil,
6 Olive do.
1 Fine Salad do
1 keg Tamarinds,
100 Books English Gold Leaf,
An extensive assortment of English Shop Furniture, and White Vials.
Also, a variety of PAINTERS' COLORS, consisting of Chinese & English Vermilion, Fig and Prussian Blue, Patent & King's Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Dutch, English & Rose Pink, Umber & Stone Ochre, Terra de Sienna, Red & White Lead, Carmine & Drop Lake, Camel's Hair Pencils, Painter's Brushes, Palet Knives, Black Sealing Wax, Spirits of Wine, &c.

NEW STORE.

No. 1. CHEAPSIDE,
NICHOLASVILLE.

JOHN T. EVANS, with sentiments of gratitude for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received from a generous public, respectfully begs leave to inform the former friends and customers of Evans & Shreve, and the public generally, that he has recommenced business in the south end of the house he formerly occupied—where he has received and now opening, under the firm of John T. Evans & Brewer, a well selected assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which were recently imported by the celebrated house of Telford, Scott & Trotter, of Lexington, who are known to import at least on as good terms as any other house in the Western country.

They were purchased at a very low advance which will enable them to offer at least as good bargains as any of their brethren of the tape. Strict attention shall be paid to business.—They take the liberty of inviting those wishing to purchase, to give them a call before they part with their money.

July 5d, 1813.

N. B. They pledge themselves that no person in their place shall undersell them. CASH will be a considerable object.

WOOL CARDING.

JAMES EADES, on Short street, near the burying ground, has two complete engines for CARDING, entirely new and well constructed—he is now ready to receive wool, and will card it on the usual terms.—Good clean grease is essential to make good wool; to 8lbs. wool one pound grease is required.
Lex. July 3, 1813. 27-6t.

Notice.

DRITCHART & NORTON continue to manufacture and always keep at their store, next door to Morrison, Boswell and Sutton's store, all kinds of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS for sale on moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.
Lex. June 17th, 1813. 25-8t

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

HAS just received in addition to his late importations, an elegant assortment of
CALICOES,
CAMBRICK & FANCY MUSLINS,
SILK GLOVES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY, &c.
HARDWARE,
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, &c.
25-4t
June 18, 1813.

A few tons of HEMP wanted.
Spun COTTON and prime unspun as usual

POETRY.

FROM THE GEORGIA ANGUS.

An important Question solved by matters of fact.

If the wisdom of Solomon, Israel's king,
Authors, Christian and pagan, do frequently
sing;
But the greatest display of his knowledge of
things,
Is in the third chapter and first books of kings;
Two women had sons of like age and size,
Born in the same house—lo! one of them dies;
A debate soon arose between the two mothers,
Each declared her's the living, the dead one
the other's.

So sharp was the strife, as we do understand,
They appear'd before Solomon, Judge of the
land;

And again each declar'd, they often had said,
My son is the living, and your son's the dead.
Then the king did command, that a sword
should be brought,

[Now mark with what wisdom his sentence
was fraught]

And declar'd that the child should be sever'd
in two,

And each receive half—which proceeding to
do,

The true mother cried, O! my lord spare the
boy,

And let it be her's, tho' I'm robb'd of my joy;
but the other replied, (and display'd her heart)
let the child be divided, and each have a part;

Then Solomon decreed that the child did be-
long,

To the one whose affection for it was so strong.

From the wisdom of Solomon herein dis-
play'd

We a lesson may learn which our country may
aid,

The Feds and Republicans loudly declare,
We alone are true patriots—Now let us com-
pare;

Let the man ask the question, who's true to
the cause

Of his country, and means to support equal
laws;

Who the Union would sever—"e'en with force
if we must!"

And who it would preserve as our only sure
trust?

Who can smile and rejoice at our country's
disgrace?

And, who feels her wounds as on herself plac'd?
If these questions be ask'd by unprejudiced
men,

Their solution will easily come to their ken,
Full as easy as Solomon the true mother knew,
And their judgment like his be as just as 'tis
true.

PRO DEO ET PRO PATRIA.

*This is Mr. Quincy's sentiment as express-
ed on the floor of Congress.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGIS-

THE PRESS.

While we all agree that the liberty of
the press is a great blessing, none will
deny that its licentiousness is a great
evil. This evil the people of the U. S.
are now experiencing in a degree, with-
out example in any other age or country.

We might except, perhaps, a short period
after the inauguration of President
Jefferson; when the flood-gates of calumny
were opened, and slander appeared to
waste itself in one wide inundation. This
slander, however, was chiefly personal.

It principally assailed private character.
And though this is one of the vilest and
most despicable species of calumny, the
most destructive of public morals; yet,
we insist, that it is not so fatal in its
tendency, so essentially dangerous to the
principles of the constitution, as that bold
contempt of government, that defiance
of authority, that disrespect to the laws,
which characterize the licentious publica-
tions of the present day.

We are not advocates for the irrespon-
sibility of administration. The nature
of our government requires that they
should be accountable for all their acts.

The letter and the spirit of the constitu-
tion make the Sovereign People censors
of their conduct. All their measures
should be freely canvassed. We do not
object to the utmost strictness of exami-
nation, and where deserved, severity of
censure. But is no respect to be paid
to the Representatives of the majesty of
the People?—Are they our menial ser-
vants, whom we are privileged to vilify
and abuse? Or are they the delegated
organs of the public will, in whom is
centered the power and dignity of the whole
community, which every individual is
bound to honor and obey, while they are
exercised within the limits of the laws?

We have put the scales and the sword of
justice into their hands—and is this a mere
mockery? Are our national officers to
be a mark for every knave and fool to
shoot at? Are we not degrading our-
selves, when we thus degrade our repre-
sentatives? Will foreign governments
treat ours with that respect and courtesy,
which one government is accustomed to
pay to another as its equal, when we treat
it with total disrespect ourselves? Are
Kings and Emperors so immaculate, that
they can hardly be touched with impunity?

And is the head of an Independent Re-
public so mean, & vile, & low, that every
ruffian thinks he has a right to spit in his
face and call him rascal? We confess that
our democracy does not extend so far.

We believe that the most perfect state of
freedom is consistent with wholesome
restraint, and proper respect for the
rulers and the laws.

With these premises, let us inquire
how far the abuse complained of exists
amongst us?

We repeat, that the licentiousness of
the press, is, at present, greater than his-
tory furnishes us an example of. The op-
position prints have arrived to a degree of
profligacy altogether unparalleled. Truth
and decency are laughed out of counte-
nance. Violence and abuse are the only
sure criteria of federal orthodoxy. No
federal paper can flourish that indulges
in the heresy of moderation. Charges
the most aggravated and unfounded are

levelled against government, in language
the most scurrilous. Refutation cannot
keep pace with calumny. The policy of
administration is not merely arraigned as
erroneous and mistaken, but our rulers
are impeached as the foulest of traitors.
They are directly charged with being
sold to France; they are even addressed
with the epithets of "tools of Bonaparte,"
"hirelings," "wretches," "miscreants," &c.
We are told they have forfeited the power
reposed in them—that their measures
are unconstitutional and void—and that
the people are invited, in no very ambi-
guous terms, to refuse obedience to the
laws formally enacted! We appeal to the
columns of the federal papers themselves,
for the truth of this statement.

The evils of this monstrous abuse of
constitutional liberty, are already felt.
These profligate prints (strange to tell)
are patronized by men of high and hono-
rable standing. Their names give creden-
tial to the poison. We are all sensible of
the abuse. How shall we apply the re-
medy? We answer—by a patient perse-
verance in candid argument, and the
development of the truth, by an unwar-
ied endeavor to eradicate pernicious pre-
judices, and to convince the deluded,
what blind guides they are following.
We know no other remedy consistent to
republican principles. Seditious laws we
abhor. The curse is worse than the dis-
ease. Indeed, we have so often seen par-
ty malice make use of libel prosecutions
as instruments of revenge—we have seen
them operate with so much hardship & in-
justice, that we heartily wish that the law
did not recognize the publication of a
libel as a criminal act. We believe that
the civil remedy would answer every use-
ful purpose.

Let us trust, then, to time and experi-
ence to correct the mischief. Such pro-
fligate and extravagant slander will finally
defeat itself. When the people find they
are so often deceived, they will at
length cease to trust the deceivers. All
the republicans have to do, is to perse-
vere in attempting to dispel the clouds of
delusion, and enlighten the minds of the
ignorant, undiscouraged by any temporal
failure. Their efforts will yet be abun-
dantly successful. The American soil is
most congenial to the growth of British
influence. Even in the East its duration
cannot be permanent.

Whether so mild and tolerant a system
is suited to a state of war, remain a ques-
tion. Certain it is, that in no other coun-
try but our own would public prints be
allowed, openly to justify the pretensions
of the enemy, to furnish them with argu-
ments to support their side of the contro-
versy, to acquaint them with the most as-
ailable point of attack, to dissuade the
people from lending the smallest support
to the common cause, to rejoice at the
enemy's victories, to mourn over those of
their own country, and exult at its disas-
ters. Whether it is consistent with pru-
dence to tolerate a licentiousness border-
ing on treason, is perhaps doubtful.
But after all, that reason and common
sense which, we trust, are not wholly ex-
tinguished in the mass of the people, will
be found to be more efficacious than the
strong arm of the government and law.

ATTACHMENTS AND ANTIPATHIES.

"Enemies of England and Monarchy."

The words of our motto were preferred in
serious charge against the American people,
twelve or fifteen years ago, in a Boston news-
paper. Late incidents have brought them to
recollection; and as they happened exactly to
suit a subject about which we would say some-
thing, I chose them for an index of my re-
marks.

The old leaven of royalty, still existing, cre-
ates many fermentations in the United States;
though the old stock of king George's men has
chiefly died off, and few of us had the honor
to be born the "good subjects of his majesty."
The ever-to-be-lamented return of the Tories,
after the war, revived the almost discarded
prejudices of the people in favor of that abomi-
nable system of government, and created a
 rallying point from which our institutions have
been assailed ever since. With the gratitude
of the serpent that killed the child of the hus-
bandman who saved it from the frost, and
warned it into life by his fire, the grand object
of the fugitives returned was to oppose and
perplex the republic, that, as they then said,
and as some of them yet say, "the king might
have his own again." Their intimacy with the
British; the great influx of British merchants,
agents, runners, and riders, and all the cir-
cumstances of trade with the habits of social life,
founded a foreign influence that will be felt for
ages, if not banished by domestic manufactures
creating a more powerful home interest and
feeling. There is no accounting for our prej-
udices. The British historians, to hold up the
Irish to scorn, tell us that the sword was ne-
cessary to convince the people of that island it
were better to put a collar round the horse's
neck, and make him drag the plough in harness
than hitch it to his tail!—We are as tenacious
of the ideas of our fathers as their habits;
and certainly an Irish ploughman could argue
as profoundly in favor of hauling by the tail,
as the best blooded Tory could speak in sup-
port of a monarchy; and particularly so when
he urged the claims of an acknowledged fool.
Eighteen months ago, a "reverend divine"
affected to consider the editor of this paper
as an atheist, Turk, or "French philosopher!"
for the statement he gave of the thing called
the church of England every word and figure
of which is true, and the facts are related in
decorous language. And only last week an
old man called us "Jacobins" for inserting the
article headed "Trappings of royalty;" and
he thought that publication a "vile party thing!"
Thus it is, that if you speak of England and
do not falsify yourself, in saying that the king
is a wise man, the prince a good man, my lord
Castlereagh an honest man, and the like, many
take it as an immediate attack upon themselves,
and resent it accordingly.

When I first saw the crimination in the Bos-
ton paper, I could not exactly comprehend
why these objects (England and Monarchy)
should be coupled together. I knew not of
any particular reason why we should love
England; and as to monarchy, I supposed, we
were the constitutional enemies of it—nay,
almost "natural enemies;"—"we the people,"
being the eternal enemies of "I the king."

Reflecting upon the matter, I admitted that
we were chiefly descended from English ances-
tors; but public history and family tradition
both told me it was the oppressions of England
that planted America. I was assured that our
predecessors left their native homes to enjoy
in the wilds of the new world, "that freedom
which was their birth-right" and obtain an
asylum where the king should not take from
"the mouth of labor the bread it had earned,"
nor the priest prescribe rules for the conscience
of the people. At that day, England was not
thought the "bulwark of our religion," but was
its persecutor, bitter and inexorable: not was
she esteemed, "the shield of afflicted humanity,"
by the "pilgrims." They had been whipped,
scolded, fined, imprisoned, and persecuted,
in courts temporal and spiritual—for what?
Because they felt their duty to their God
superior to the regulations of government, in
matters of religion! In all things they submit-
ted to the civil law; they raised no rebellion;
they paid the king's taxes, and even tithes to
priests—but it was their crime to meet togeth-
er in peace, and quietly offer to the only true
God the devotion of an honest heart, as they
thought most acceptable to him. It was per-
secution for this that colonized America. When
our ancestors first loosed their sails to the free
breezes of heaven, a voyage across the Atlantic
(from the want of knowledge and skill in the
seamen of that time) was more to be dreaded
than a present cruise round the globe. Let
us conceive the spirit they possessed by calcu-
lating, if possible, how great tyranny would
induce us, with our wives and little ones, to
leave our fair country, and fly to the north-
west coast of this continent; and there settle
down among the savages of those barbarous
regions!

Here pause and reflect, for a moment. Much
more than this did, the "pilgrims" for civil
and religious freedom. Ought the descendants
of the persecuted to praise the hand that in-
flicted so great oppression? A Catholic spirit
might lead us to forgive, but prudence would
imperiously forbid us to forget the mal-prac-
tices of "England and monarchy." The long
legend of their sufferings should be repeated
to our children, that they may obtain correct
ideas of king-craft and priest-craft, "twin
agents in crime." The first settlers of New-
England went beyond this—so much had they
been goaded by the "bulwark of" a pampered
clergy, that they forbade the priests an entry
into the land. It was enacted, that if one of
them came into the colony, he should be led
out the first time, whipped out the second,
and hung for a third trespass. This was car-
rying the matter to extremes; but our fathers
wanted neither the "religion" or "liberty" of
England—they had had "enough of them at
home."

When the will is free, and heart whole, ap-
parent impossibilities dwindle into mole-hills,
as we approach them. Unaided by the govern-
ment—nay, with their own resources exhaust-
ed through persecution, the pilgrims laughed
at the mighty deep; after the toils and hard-
ships incident to the voyage, they arrived in a
strange land, emphatically a new world, where
every object was different from what they had
been accustomed to; they were placed in a howl-
ing waste, among a people that they knew not;
savage, and treacherous, and had every thing
to accomplish with very limited means: but
freedom, independence and property, gave Her-
culean strength to their exertions: they were
labouring for themselves and their children. Pa-
tient in privations, courageous in danger, and
indefatigable in labor, the "wilderness be-
gan to blossom as the rose."—the generous
earth requited their toil, and plenty soon
reigned with peace. Then began England to
cozen those her outrages had driven from her
bosom—she beheld the fitness of the land,
and took measures to secure the profits of it
to herself. Content awhile with the vast
commerce afforded, the colonies continued, to
prosper, for their freedom was yet little re-
strained. But as their wealth increased, the
nobles began to dream of principalities, places
and pensions in America; the mitre seemed to
dance over the heads of infant bishops,* and
fine livings were carved out for the rosy-gil-
ded priests. They modestly assumed the right to
"bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever"—
and, like the greedy dog, in grasping at the
shadow, lost the substance. The people did not
think it sinful to be the "enemies of Eng-
land and monarchy."

If in the original settlement of my country,
I could discover no claim of gratitude to
"England and monarchy," much less should I
find cause to love them in the history of the
revolutionary war. I had heard much, and
partially felt the effect of death and destruc-
tion let loose in their most horrible forms.
The scalps of men, women and children were
made articles of traffic by the "mother coun-
try," and whole bales of them were found
packed up in the warehouses of the king. I
could not agree with the merciful, disinterested
and sanctified, Dr. Johnson, that the massacres
at Wyoming and Paoli—the cool and deliberate
murders on board the Jersey prison ship, where
11,500 brave spirits fled for want of food, and
by diseases incident to the unheard of hardships
they suffered—the wanton conflagration of de-
fenceless towns and villages, and indiscriminate
robbery and plunder, were to be regarded as
"mere whippings" which we ought kindly to
receive from the hands of a benevolent parent.
The whole war was marked with the peculiar
traits of cruelty that belong to the English
government; though our sufferings were but
a type of what the people of India and Ireland
have endured, through the fear of retaliation.
Yet the Americans are badly fitted to execute
the dreadful law—even Wayne's hardy band
could not, at Stony Point, avenge their fellows
murdered in their sleep at Paoli. The old
congress were no liars—they drew the charac-
ter of the British government and its agents
with a faithful hand—nor was Washington a
villain for obeying their orders and being the
enemy of "England and monarchy." I know
very well that many who now "call upon his
name" would have sold the last rag that cov-
ered their nakedness to purchase a halter for
him—making a cloak of his virtues to cov-
er their own sins.

When the fathers of the infant republic met
in convention to frame a system, whereby they
and their children and fellow citizens might be
governed, they put down king-craft and priest-
craft as incompatible with the happiness of a
people; and built up a constitution at deadly
enmity with these high felonies on map. To
the people they attributed all power; and
laughed to scorn the idea of hereditary privi-
leges or preferences. Nor did they make any
provision for the "support of religion," as it
is called—they left the care of it to its Divine
Author; and it has flourished accordingly.
From the adoption of the constitution until
the present day, with two short intervals of
less than two years each, every administration
of the United States has been constantly com-
plaining, remonstrating or protesting against
the conduct of England—and these complaints,
unheeded, have finally resulted in war. Still

* Frederick Guelph, the famous friend of
Mrs. Clark, was a bishop at two years old.
A Kentuckian—or of an Indian.

We hear of British "religion," and "liberty"—
and the "magnanimity" of the enemy, mani-
fested in murdering the wounded, and conflag-
rating undefended towns, is extolled by our
orators and statesmen. And, lately, we have
seen an "antipathy to kingly power" urged as
a good subject for the abuse of republican rul-
ers.

Had that mean and dastardly spirit—that
pound, shilling and pence patriotism that now so
extensively prevails in the U. States, operated
upon the minds of our ancestors, this mighty
empire, the envy and the glory of the world,
might yet have been a "howling waste and
dreary wilderness"—this, at least, is certain,
that if counting-house arithmetic had furnished
the rule of calculating for the last generation,
the present would have been slaves—abject,
vile, abominable slaves.

It is very true, there were some such in '75.
In a file of loyal papers printed at the time, I
see a great deal about "religion," the king's
prerogative and "divine right," and some of
the essays, taken entire, might very well serve
the politics of the present day. I also see a
good deal about the "unoffending Canadians,"
exactly as we have it now; though then, as at
this time, it was the MARKET FOR SCALPS;
where the lives of women and children were pur-
chased for a few dollars each.

In despite of all this evidence of facts, it is
no uncommon thing to see the same pen that
abuses the government of the U. States, em-
ployed in praising our ancient and bitterest
enemy; and the tongue, unblinded, pronounces
eulogies on the "religion" of the nation that
legalizes assassination, and practices man-steal-
ing and piracy!

Whence comes this strange attachment—
why are we censured for being "enemies of
England and monarchy?"—It has root in the
old prejudices; but is nurtured by those of
whom Burke said—"the counting-house is
their temple; their desk their altar; their
ledger their bible; and money their God."
Interest—a speculation in "threads, tape and
buckram"—a spirit like that ascribed by Tau-
issant, the black chief of St. Domingo, who
declared "if a bag of coffee were hung up in
h—l, Americans would trade for it." There is,
besides, a high aristocracy that despises the
simplicity of our republican institutions; for
it continually checks and controuls their am-
bitious designs.

I was not, until lately, a warm friend of ex-
tensive manufacturing establishments, sensible
of the evils that have too generally attended
them. But the state of society presents only
a choice of difficulties—we must manufacture
for ourselves or be vexed with a foreign influ-
ence. The work prospers as fast as we desire
it, and a foundation is laid that shall destroy
our foreign attachments. The only thing we
have to do, is to keep, "steady," and, in a
little while, yet double the double duties on
such British goods as we can make for our-
selves, and adopt means to keep our people
honest. With the exclusion of British mer-
chandise will decamp whole hosts of Eng-
lishmen. The loss of that trade will be abun-
dantly supplied with a more profitable home
commerce, one part of the union contributing to
the wants of others, and all supplying Europe
with such excess commodities as she must have,
demanding in exchange such articles as we
please, making her the dependent.—And the
population thus sent "home," will not dimin-
ish the stock of industry in the least. Then
will there be a revolution not less glorious than
that of '76, but bloodless; and the U. States
be, indeed, independent. It will be brought
about in less than ten years, if we are faith-
ful to ourselves.

Weekly Reg.

Federalism is fast unfolding its hide-
ous principles. Until lately, the faction-
ists in that quarter have pretended to re-
joice in the success of our navy; they
have given dinners and passed resolutions
in approbation of our naval victories; but
they are rapidly retracing their steps.
They now say that it does not become a
moral and religious people to express
their joy at the triumph of their country's
arms; and that to defend themselves a-
gainst the attacks of the enemy, will be
wickedly to involve themselves in the
present contest! These dastardly and
unnatural sentiments, too, are, with a far-
cical solemnity, promulgated by the legis-
lature of Massachusetts. We venture to
say, that the history of the French revolu-
tion does not present doctrines more
pernicious, monstrous and abhorrent to
the feelings of a virtuous and patriotic
people, than these daily propagated in
Boston.

Whig.

Some of the federal prints seem to re-
joice at the fancied prospect of our being
disgraced by the war. We have no doubt
that the principles of the conductors of
such prints would permit them to wish to
see their country prostrated before the
throne of England, it would have the
effect of elevating the federalists into
power. But all honorable minds will
despise and abhor such men and such
principles.

Id.

CONNECTICUT DECENCY!

We copy the following paragraph from a
late Hartford Mirror. So much are the big-
otted federalists of that state under the domi-
on of political folly and frenzy, that they be-
lieve the most glaring and profligate false-
hoods which daily appear in their atrocious
prints. Unable longer to defend the atrocious
barbarities practised on our people by the sa-
vage enemy and his savage allies, the panders
of faction in the east have fabricated as a set
off the most infamous stories against the gal-
lant volunteers of Kentucky, of whose patriot-
ism and valor they are afraid, but at whom
they dare to level the venomous shafts of en-
vy and malevolence from a distance. We defy
these pitiful men to produce a solitary instance
of a departure from the strictest principles of
humanity on the part of the Kentucky volun-
teers. Should it become necessary for Ken-
tucky to aid in quelling Connecticut or Massa-
chusetts rebellion, these people will find her
sons no less humane in victory than heroic and
formidable in battle.

Bal. Amer.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

It would seem that we are to be paid for
the desolating our coast, by railing at British
barbarity. The great Mr. Clay, of Kentucky
has already procured a Committee of barbari-
ties, the object of which is to excite the pas-
sions of the people to carry on the war. It is
somewhat preposterous for the gentle spirits
of Kentucky to read lectures on humanity.
And it is somewhat doubtful in whose hands an
honest man would fare best, whether in those of
a Kentuckian—or of an Indian.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public in general, that they still con-
tinue to carry on the above business in all their
branches at their former stand, near the
Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—
They return their sincere thanks for past pa-
tronage, and hope by their strict attention to
business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting.

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Sho-

vets & Tongs, Door Knock-

ers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-

ment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-

ble terms for CASH

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to

learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for

old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

April 6, 1813. 14—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he

has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood,

adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he con-
tinues to sell, make and repair Looking Glas-
ses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has
lately received an assortment of the most fash-
ionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete
assortment of toys for children, more extensive
than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL AYRES

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, SILVER

SMITH & JEWELLER.

HAS removed his shop to the new frame

house on the corner of Main and Lime-

stone streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postleth-

wait's tavern.

He has entered into partnership with JOHN

G. HITE, who has spent the last ten or twelve

years in various parts of the union with the

most skillful workmen.—He is now comple-
tely prepared to make and repair clocks of var